Mew Publications.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court
Affirms the Order of Former Justice Bookstaver Restraining Big Six and Allied Printing Trades' Unions in Their

Conspiracy to Injure This Newspaper, The injunction issued by former Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court, restraining the members of Typographical Union No. 6. Stereotypers' Union No. 1, Pressmen's Union , and the Allied Printing Trades from interfering with the business of THE SUN. has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There are modifications made n the wording of the order, but these do not hange its main purpose. The case was argued by Col. Franklin Bartlett for THE SUN and William J. O'Sullivan for the defendants. The opinion is per curiam, the following Justices oining in it: Van Brunt. Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham and McLaughlin. The opinion

"The complaint in this action alleges a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to injure the plaintiff in its business and property and that in pursuance of that purpose and design they have done and are now doing certain speific acts, in consequence of which, it is alleged, the defendants have inflicted and, unless restrained, will inflict great and irreparable damage to the plaintiff in its business and property rights, and that the plaintiff has no equate remedy at law; and asks that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from con tinuing the unlawful acts alleged

'Upon the complaint, which was verified, and Manits a motion was made in the court for an order restraining the defendants during the pendency of the action from the commission of the acts referred to. In opposition to the motion the defendants submitted affidavits, but the Court, at the conclusion of the hearing, in pursuance of section 603 of the Code of Civil Procedure, granted the injunction: This section provides that 'Where it appears, from the complaint, that the plaintiff demands and is entitled to a judgment against the defendant, restraining the commission of continuance of an act, the commission or continuance of which, during the pendency of the action. would produce injury to the plaintiff, an injunction order may be granted to restrain it."

"The right to injunction pendente life depended upon a question of fact to be determined by the Court at Special Term from all mined by the Court at Special Term from all the papers used upon the motion. From these papers it is apparent that the defendants are seriously injuring the plaintiff's property and business, and it is equally apparent that the continuance of the act and business, and it is equally apparent that the plaintiff, for which there is a relequate remedy at law. It was the force within the discretion of the Court at Special Term to grant an injunction restraining the commission of the act referred to until the action could be tried and the right of the plaintiff to the final relief demanded determined. The question as to whether or not the plaintiff will be ultimately entitled to a judgment perpetually enjoining the defendants is not now before us. That question should be determined with deliberation and care after a trial had, and not from affidavits used upon a motion of this character. "Without, therefore, anticipating what may be disclosed or proved upon the trial, we think a case was presented which justified the Court at Special Term in enjoining the defendants. "We are of the opinion, however, that the order is too broad, and for that reason should be modified by inserting after the word 'requesting,' in the first paragraph or subdivision, the words In such manner as to express or imply a threat, intimidation, coercion or force: and also by inserting the same words after the word prevent in the second paragraphor subdivision; and also by striking out all the fourth paragraph or subdivision; and as thus modified the order should be affirmed without cost to either party."

The mandatory part of the order as now in the papers used upon the motion. From these

o either party."
The mandatory part of the order as now in The manuacy, force reads:

"It is ordered that the defendants and each of them be and they are, and each of them is, enjoined and restrained during the pendency

It is ordered that the detendants and each of them, be and they are, and each of them is, enjoined and restrained during the pendency of this action:

"(1.) From advising or requesting in such manner as to express or imply a threat, intimidation, coercion or force, whether by onal communications, by letters or by printed circulars, the advertising customers of this plaintiff, or persons who might become its advertising customers, to desistor refrain from advertising customers, to desistor refrain from advertising in its aid newspapers, or either of them. The SUN and THE EVENING SUN.

"(2.) From resorting to any species of threats, intimidation, force or fraud, to accomplish such purpose, or procuring other persons so to do; from preventing or attempting to prevent in such manner as to express or imply a threat, intimidation, coercion or force any newspecies, newsboy, newsman or newswoman from selling the said newspapers of the plaintiff. The SUN and THE EVENING SUN.

"(3.) From resorting to any species of threats, intimidation, force or fraud, to bring about such result; from picketing the establishment of this plaintiff at 186, 168 and 170 Nassau street in the borough of Manhattan and city of New York or any of the branch offices of this plaintiff in said city, by stationing themselves or others upon or along the streets, alleys, or thoroughlares leading to its various places of business for the purpose of intercepting its employees while going to or returning from its said places of business, and by intimidation, threats, force, fraud or defamatory publications induced in the such case inducing or procuring them to quit the employment of this plaintiff; or from resorting to the like means at any other time or place, or ander any other circumstances to induce, procure or compel the employees of this plaintiff or any of them to quit this plaintiff or any of them to quit this plaintiff or any of them to quit this plaintiff's employment."

POOR OUTLOOK FOR THIS TUNNEL.

Councilmen Not Disposed to Grant Fran-The Council Committee on Tunnels and Bridges, which has under consideration the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company's application for a franchise for a tunnel from Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. Brooklyn. to Cortlandt and West streets, Manhattan, held an executive meeting yesterday, and appointed a special committee composed of Councilmen Hyland (Tam.), Hart (Tam.), Francisco (Rep., Brooklyn), and Cassidy (Dem., Queens), to confer with the officials of the company on certain parts of the franchise. The committee wants to find out what fare the company proposes to charge, whether it intends to carry freight, about the conduit and pipe gallery rights and many other details. The sub-committee is to report on Monday, but it was said yesterday that there was little likalihood of the franchise getting before the Municipal Assembly for action before March. Francisco and Cassidy are opposed to granting the application. Hyland and Hart are noncommittal, but the composition of the committee indicates that the application will be reported upon adversely, or such changes recommended that it will be necessary to make an entirely new application. held an executive meeting yesterday, and

PERRY GUARDS IN LIMBO.

Four of Them Held for Stealing 5,000 Hoboken Ferry Tickets. The Hoboken police court was crowded with members of the Perry Light Guards from the Ninth ward of this borough, ten of whom were arrested by the Hoboken police on Thursday night for the larceny of 5,000 ferry tickets from the Hoboken Ferry Company at the foot of Christopher street. The theft was discovered by Ferrymaster Thomas Miller on Thursday morning an hour after the guards had passed through the ferryhouse on a target excursion to Schuetzen Park, in Union Hill, N. J. The guards wore blue shirts and white leather bests. Only four of the prisoners were heid. They are Peter McVicar of 120 Charles street. Chacles G. Hearn of 240 Hudson street, Gustav Clair of 22 Morton street and Edward Lawless. About 500 ferry tickets were found in their possession, together with a number of brasser taps, a chiesl, a cork-pulling machine and several punches of keys, which were identified as having been stolen from Schuetzen Park. of Christopher street. The theft was discovered

Mrs. Deborah Silliman 100 Years Old. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23.-Mrs. Deborah Silliman of Easton was 100 years old on Wednesday last. The event was celebrated in wednesday last. The event was celebrated in a family gathering at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Silliman, where she resides. Four generations were repre-sented. Mrs. Silliman can see to read without the edd of glasses. Her memory is not im-paired in the least. She never misses taking a short early-morning walk when the weather is fine.

A Postal Automobile Test in Brooklyn Today.

à postal automobile vehicle is to be tested in Brooklyn to-day. It will be run over one of the regular routes and if it proves more satisfactory than the present service it may be adopted.

Deputy United States Marshal John A. Stewart and Miss Josephine Alice Collins, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Collins, were married on Thursday morning at Oswego at the home of the bride's parents.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interest-

In "The Anglo-Boer Conflict," by Alleyne

have a compact account, plain and readable.

It reviews the history of South Africa from the

time when the Dutch and the English first

the English and the Dutch in South Africa has

existed from the beginning. English mission-

aries early found fault with the Dutch

treatment of the natives. Mr. Read of

the London Missionary Society wrote a

letter, which was largely circulated in

England, in which he declared that more

than one hundred murders of natives by the

Dutch had been brought to his notice in his

district. This was in 1811. An investigation

followed. A thousand witnesses were called.

It was found that the charges were grossly ex-

aggerated. The result was that five Dutchmen

were sent up for trial, and that the Dutch held

English missionaries as slanderers and ene-

mies from that day. In 1834 the English abo!-

ished slavery in Cape Colony, where there were

40,000 slaves, mostly owned by the Dutch.

The value of these slaves was £3,000,000, and

the English awarded only £1,250,000 as com-

pensation. This was one of several causes of the

Great Trek which followed. Eight thousand

Boers left the Colony and trekked northward.

They settled the Transvaal and the Orange

Free State. The Transvaal Boers led a life

of varied strenuousness for many years. They

formed four small republies which quarrelled

with one another over religious and political

questions. From time to time they combined

in order to fight the natives. In 1857 they

raided the Orange Free State. They sought to

ompel the Free State to enter into confedera-

on with the Transvaal. Mr. Krüger was one

of the raiders. The British "Blue Book" for

1876 speaks of slavery as having been a prac-

tice and an institution in the Transvaal. The

Transvaal was annexed by the British in 1877.

In 1880 Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, said that

if this aquisition was as valuable as it was val-

obtained by means dishonorable to the Eng-

lish character. Three months afterward,

when Mr. Rrüger and Gen. Joubert re-

called to him this expression and asked

Transvaal, he replied that, looking at all the

circumstances, his judgment was that the

Queen could not be advised to relinquish her

sovereignty over that country. The Boer war

followed. The Pretoria Convention restored

the Transvaal to the Boers, subject to British

'suzerainty," in 1881. A chapter here sets

forth the grievances of the Uitlanders. The

Uitlanders had a habit of building, and they

were forced to build with imported cement

which paid a tax of 12 shillings 6 pence a cask.

The lax administration of the liquor law

enabled the native laborers in the mines to

obtain liquor readily, with the result that one-

third of the force was constantly incapacitated

for work through drink. The police did not

stop the gold thefts at the mines, which

amounted to 10 per cent. of the output,

or £750,000 a year. The brick monopoly

and the dynamite monopoly by which

the Government profited were excessive

burdens. In 1895 the Republic spent £63,000

on education. Of this, £50,000 was contributed

by the Uitlanders. Of the total sum, £62,350

was spent on the education of 7,508 Boer

children, and £350 on 7,090 Uitlander children.

There were subjects of still sharper complaint.

Boer policemen in Johannesburg, an Uitlander

city, carried things with a high hand. An Uit-

lander named Edgar knocked a man down in a

street quarrel. The police visited his house

shot him dead as he presented himself. The

policeman who shot him was tried and exon-

erated, and the Judge, addressing him, re-

marked that he hoped the police in difficult eir-

cumstances would always know how to

do their duty. An Uitlander indigna-

tion meeting, held in consequence, was

countenancing and assisting in the violence.

In 1885, before there was any considerable

lic was £162,709. In 1800 the revenue was

the pockets of Uitlanders. Still, the Uitlanders

were permitted to have no voice in the dis-

position of this money. Even the courts could

not protect them in their grievances, for President Krüger overruled the courts. He deposed

and caused to be passed, laws to fit any par-

ticular occasion. The Americans of Johannes-

burg sent a deputation to President Krüger to

make an appeal for reform. He asked them

'If a crisis should occur, on which side shall

I find the Americans?" The reply was: "On

the side of liberty and good government." Said

the President: "You are all tarred with the

same stick; you are British at heart." There

were Boers in the Volksraad who found some-

thing to say in behalf of the Uitlanders. Mr

Jeppe spoke regarding a petition signed by.

35,000 Uitlanders of the Rand. He said of these

petitioners: "They have settled for good. They

have built Johannesburg, one of the wonders

of the age, now valued at many millions ster-

ling, and which in a few short years will con-

tain from 100,000 to 150,000 souls. They own

half the soil, they pay at least three-quarters of

a subservient race. They come from countries

where they freely exercised political rights,

which can never be long denied to free-born

men. They are, in short, men who in capital,

energy and education are at least our

equals. All these persons are gath-

ered together, thanks to our law,

into one camp. Through our own act this

multitude, which contains elements which the

most suspicious among us would not hesitate

to stand in this most fatal of all questions is

antagonism to us. Is that fact alone not suf-

ficient to warn us and to prove how unstates-

manlike our policy is? What shall we do with

them now? Shall we convert them into friends,

or shall we send them away empty, dissatis-

fled, embittered? What will our answer be?

Well, should we resolve now to refuse this

request, what will we do when, as we well

know must happen, when it is repeated by

200,000 one day? You will all admit that the

doors must be opened. What will become of

us or our children on that day when we shall

find ourselves in a minority of perhaps one in

twenty, without a single friend among the

other nineteen, among those who will then

tell us they wished to be brothers,

but we, by our own act, made them strangers

to the Republic. Old, as the world is, has any

attempt like ours ever succeeded for long?

shall we say, as a French king did, that things

will last our time, and after that we reck not

the deluge? Again I ask, what account is to be

given to our descendants, and what can be our

hope in the future?" The Jameson raid is de-

scribed and reprehended. The concluding

paragraph of the little book says: "Hostilities

are still in progress as I write. Before they

are concluded, thousands of brave Boers-

thousands of brave British soldiers will have

laid down their lives. And the cause of it all.

govern a Republic at the end of the nineteenth

The sources from which this account is drawn

In "How Women May Earn a Living," by

Helen Churchill Candee (Macmillan Company)

we have a series of essays comprending a good

deal of general and excellent advice, and in-

cluding such specific topics as boarding-house

keeping, typewriting and stenography, the

stage, household industries, nursing, archi-

tecture and decoration, teaching, and writing

for the newspapers. Suppose a girl finds it

necessary to earn her own living and thinks

that she could get along at telegraphing, here s something about that mysterious and skilled

branch of human endeavor. Here are sugges-

tions for her if she thinks of painting, or lectur-

ing, or throwing herself upon the mercies

of an editor. Perhaps she is fitted to give

century by the methods of the seventeenth."

are numerous and represent both sides.

in a word, the fatuous attempt of one man to

to trust, is compelled to stand together, and so

£4,087,852, 0

shortly afterward, broke open his door, and

him to restore the independence of

eless he would repudiate it, because it was

It supports the English side of the ques-

for her to read in regard to that particular matter. If her quest is at all within reasonable bounds, she will find that Mrs. Candee has something to say about it, and that what she says is said very pleasantly and well. It is curious to look through this book and remark Ireland (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston), we the things that a woman may now do. She may engage in the real estate business or solicit people to have their lives insured. Perhaps she would arrange flowers, or keep a went there, in the early part of the cen-Anyway, here are many hints for her, and Mrs. Candee speaks upon them all in intion, though it is far from approving all that the English have done. The friction between

structive and very agreeable fashion. "The First American. His Homes and His Households." (Harpers.) By the late Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy, treats of Washington's life in the eight different houses that he occupied, and of the fate of those houses, in turn. The first part of the volume gives a pleasant picture of the home and family life at Mount Vernon; an account of the wedding with the comely widow Custis; the glorious days with the hounds, and the merry parties that gathered about the ever-hospitable board when the hunt was over; the dances, and all the enjoyable incidents that preceded the arrival of the more formal Presidential days. Next, we have the story of the President's life in New York, Philadelphia, and Germantown, while the third part of the volume is devoted to the final days at Mount Vernon. A sympathetic memoir of the young author, written by Miss Molly Eliot Seawell, and containing extracts from her diary, forms a fitting preface to the book, the high literary quality and spontaneous charm of which will reawaken regret for the untimely death of so gifted a

Messrs. H. S. Stone and Company of Chicago publish a solid looking volume entitled "Sir Arthur Sullivan. Life-Story, Letters and Reminiscences," by Arthur Lawrence. The work has been prepared with the approval and under the supervision of the eminent musician himself, and contains some interesting anecdotes and reminiscences. Some of the best of these relate to the musician's association with Mr. Gilbert, of whose caustic wit several speci-

mens are given One day at a rehearsal a girl came up crying and Gibert asked her the cause of it. Between her sobs she told us she had been insulted. We at once assured her that we would look into the matter and that no girl should be insulted in our company-but what was it all about? She said that Miss X, one of the costumers, had been very rude to her and had said to her: "You are no better than you ought to Gilbert immediately looked very sympathetic and said: "Well, you are not, are you, my dear?" To which she replied promptly, "Why, of course not, Mr. Gilbert." "Ah, that's all right," he said and she went away perfectly comforted.

We learn here that the greater part of "Pinafore" was written against time, and that much of its exquisite and jocund melody was produced when the composer was suffering torture from an agonizing malady that at intervals attacked him. Furthermore, although the press and the first-night audience were enthusistic, the business done by the piece was so un-remunerative that the management was on the point of withdrawing it within a few weeks of its production.

The genial composer instances a curious case of mistaken identity in which he was involved

He says I was travelling on a stage in a rather wild part of alifornia and arrived at a mining camp, where we had to get down for refreshments. As we drove up the driver said: "They are expecting you here, Mr. Sullivan." I was much pleased, and when I reached the place I came across a knot of prominent citizens at the whiskey store. The foremost of them came up to a big burly man by my side and said: "Are you Mr. Sullivan?" The man said "No!" and pointed to me. The citizen looked at me rather contemptuously, and after a while said: "Why, how much do you weigh?" I thought this was a curious method of testing the power of a com-poser, but I at once answered: "About one hun-dred and sixty-two pounds." "Well," said the man, "that's odd to me, anyhow. Do you mean to say that you gave fits to John S. Blackmore down in Kansas City?" I said "No. I did not give him fits." He then said, "Well, who are you?" Ir plied. "My name is Sullivan." "Ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slogger?" I disclaimed all title to that and told him that I was Arthur Sullivan. "Oh, mobbed and broken up, the police Arthur Sullivan." he said. "Are you the man as put 'Pinafore' together?"—rather a gratifying way of describing my composition. I said "Yes." "Well." Uitlander population, the revenue of the Repub- returned the citizen, "I'm sorry you ain't John Sullivan. But, still, I am glad to see you, anyway, et's have a drink

There is an amusing account of the strategic move by which Gilbert & Sullivan outwitted a New York manager who was preparing to pirate one of the operas in the anti-copyright days, and an anecdote illustrative of Gilbert's and made judges at will, and drew up off-hand. first impression of the manners of the Ameri-

can theatrical young man. On the occasion of our visit to America, Gilbert iscovered that some of the dresses were out of order, and told the American assistant that they were to be shortened in time for the next morning's rehearsal. 'That can't be done,' he exclaimed. 'But it must be done, Gilbert replied. The young man expectorated with great vehemence and we sprang aside hastily. The young man was sent out of the heatre directly, and we called for his superior, who afterward said to us, 'All right, the work shall be one, and, by the way, you don't seem to like that oung man I sent up to you this morning? object to the young man, Gilbert said, 'he may possess every virtue imaginable, but I do object to his spitting on my boots.' 'Well,' replied the man

'his manner is fresh.'" An appendix to the volume which gives a complete list of Sir Arthur Sullivan's work has peen compiled by Mr. Wilfred Bendall. It the taxes. Nor are they persons who belong to seems a pity that he did not add a complete set of copies of the original casts of the Sullivan

> In "Indian Story and Song from North America" (Small, Maynard & Co.) Alice C Fletcher has compiled a number of legends and ceremonial passages gathered directly rom the Indian peoples and literally translated and supplemented by the songs and melodies to which the legends and ceremonies give rise. The melodies are interesting in that, being the spontaneous utterances of a people without any theory of music or even a musical notation, they throw light upon the structure, development and freedom of natural expression in music.

The Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., in "Rhetoric and Oratory" (D. C. Heath & Co.), aims to give the precepts for the building of a speech, and at the same time to place under the eye of both professor and student the speech built according to those precepts. In the first part of the volume are enunciated the general principles of rhetoric; while the second is made up of selected models for study. Prepared by a man of culture and mature experience, the volume should be useful not only to the college student and the student of law, but to any one called upon in public life to make a speech before his fellow men. We have also received "Yeoman Fleetwood."

M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell). (Long-"The Judgment of Helen." Thomas Cobb.

John Lane.) "A Manifest Destiny." Julia Magruder. Illustrated. (Harpers.) "The Nerve of Poley, and Other Railroad Stories." Frank H. Spearman. Illustrated.

Harpers.) "The Love of Parson Lord, and Other Stories." Mary E. Wilkins. (Harpers.) "Interpretation of Poetry and Religion." jeorge Santayana. (Scribners.) 'The Lovely Malincourt." Helen Mathers

Charles H. Sergel Company. "Anglo-Saxons and Others." Aline Gorren. "Letters of Thomas Gray." Selected with a olographical notice by Henry Milner Rideout.

Small, Maynard & Co.) International Education Series. "The Sec ondary School System of Germany." Frederick E. Bolton, M. S., Ph. D. (Appletons.)

Mew Bublications.

BOOK -All out of print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write me, stating books wanted. I can get you any book ever published, when in England call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rarebooks BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, Birmingham, England. of an editor. Perhaps she is fitted to give dancing lessons; if she is, here is something Books in irish novels, histories, &c.

PARK SCHEME DENOUNCED

Meeting Says It Is Intended to Bring

Gravesend Swamps Into Market. The bill of Assemblyman De Graw for a new Coney Island park, which passed the Assembly on Wednesday by a vote of 107 to 13, was denounced at a mass meeting in Sutherland's Hotel, Coney Island, last night. The bill, it was stated, was introduced and passed for the benefit of a few real estate speculators and the citizens at the meeting signed a petition protesting against the scheme being carried out.

The petition will be sent to Albany on Monday. The park, as provided in Mr. De Graw's bill, is to be located between Gravesend Beach and Coney Island, a place which is now being used as a general dumping ground for the refuse of the island. In all of the land covered by the provisions of the bill there are not more than | press, has not only lost his temper, but by dotwelve houses. The streets are not opened and part of the land is under water. A large part of it is marshy. To improve it sufficiently for use as a public park would mean, it is said. the expenditure of over \$1,000.000. A feature of the bill to which the citizens objected is the provision authorizing the acquirement of land under the Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay and Coney Island Creek. This would enable the city to get title from the State for submerged

city to get title from the State for submerged land and might enable persons who own swamps to sell their holdings to the city.

The scheme, it was declared, should also be defeated because Bensonhurst Park is within a mile of the place, and with the improvement of the park at the loot of Ocean Park way. Coney Island, the wants of the people would be satisfied. The latter property was given to the city for use as a public park by the old town of Gravesend nearly ten years ago and there has been no improvement of it. The city, it was said, should finish this park before acquiring land tog another.

and there has been no improvement of it. The city, it was said, should finish this park before acquiring land for another.

Assemblyman Remsen, in speaking of the bill yesterday, said: "I understand that McNuity and Fitzgerald and other real estate men are interested in the Gravesend Bay Park bill. Most of the section is swampy land and it would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to improve it. I do not believe there are any good arguments for a park in that section. The beach of Coney Island, with its attractions, is too near. There was not much opposition to the bill in the Assembly, because there was a unanimous report on it from the committee, and such bills usually go through without much trouble. There is likely to be more opposition, however, in the Senare and it is doubtful if it gets any further."

Park Commissioner George V, Brower when seen yesterday said that he was strongly opposed to the scheme being carried out. No park was needed in the section designated in Assemblyman DeGraw's bill. Those behind the project, he thought, were trying to have the city buy a gold brick.

HER GIFT TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS. Mrs. Langtry Sends Two Large Hampers to

Philippine Hospitals. Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant at the Navy Yard, received yesterday two large hampers, each six feet long and four wide, containing tea and chocolate, the gift of Lily Langtry, the actress, to the American sailors and soldiers in the hospitals in the Philippines. The present, together with Mrs. Langtry's note to the Rear Admiral, will be forwarded to Manila on the transport Sumner, which will sail on March 15.

DIED.

BOORAEM .- On Friday, Feb. 28, 1900, Frances D., daughter of the late Henry A, and Cornelia

Funeral private. DARLINGTON .- On Feb. 22, 1900, Hannah Goodliffe, wife of Thomas Darlington, in the 70th year of her age. Services at the University Place Presbyterian

Church on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. DAVIS .- On Feb 22, 1900, at 54 Market street, John Davis, beloved husband of Eliza Davis Funeral services will be held Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Friends respectfully invited. GLYNN.-On Friday, Feb. 23, 1990, Daniel M. Glynn, at his residence, 189 East 71st st. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 25, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Calvary.

MINER.-Suddenly, on Feb. 22, 1900, at his residence, 40 Riverside Drive, the Hon. Henry C. lemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on Saturday,

Feb. 24, 1900, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. OPPENHEIMER. -On Feb. 22, 1900, after a short illness, at the age of 37, Adolph, beloved husband of Gertrude Oppenheimer, of 174 West

87th st.

25. 1900, at 10 A. M. PUTNAM .- On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1900, Mary E. K. Putnam, widow of Samuel W. Putnam and daughter of the late Edward Kellogz.

Funeral at the residence of her nephew, Dr. Theodore Dunham, 305 West 76th st., New York city. at 10:30 A. M., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1900. Elizabeth, N. J., papers please copy. STRAHAN.-On Feb. 23, 1900, James C. Strahan,

in his ooth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 241 West 126th st., Sunday & P. M. Interment at Newburgh N. Y. Newburgh papers please copy.

AN TASSELL-COLE-On Feb. 22, 1900, aged 88. Jennie L. Cole, widow of F. A. Cole and daughter of Benjamin A. and Harriet M. Van Funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 25, 1900, at St.

Paul's M. E. Church, Tarrytown, at 2:30 P. M. South Norwalk, Conn. and Preston, Ariz. papers

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Religious Motices.

BLOOMING PALE CHURCH-Broadway and each CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th st. cor. Park av. Service at it A. M. Pr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject 'How Unitarians Beineye in thr s.' Sunday School at 10 o'clock in Chapel. Emrance Park av. All are cordially invited.

(RACE CHURCH. Browlway, corner 10th st.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Early Morning Prayer and Sermon, 6.0' lock
Later Evensong, 8.0'clock.
All sittings free.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL—5th av. and 43d st., Sunday, 11:30 A M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on the Frog-ress of the Jew in the 1sth Century. All welcome.

New Publications.

JoHave & JoHold

A powerful Historical Romance of early Colonial Virginia,

abounding in Dramatic Incidents; as fine as it is strong; admi-

rable in Descriptions of Natural Scenes; with an Exquisite Love

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid by the Publishers

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Story running through it and crowning the end.

SAYS WHALEN IS IGNORANT. Coler Replies to the Corporation Counsel

and Claims Keep Piling Up. Claims amounting to \$13,117.57 under the prevailing-rate-of-wages rule were filed against the city yesterday with Comptroller Coler. The highest claim was made by James Brady, a mason, who wants \$11,016.17 for overtime and Sunday work during the last six years. The total of claims to date is \$2,774,-468.18.

Mr. Coler issued a long statement yesterday in reply to those made by Corporation Counsel Whalen on Wednesday and Thursday, in which the Comptroller was accused of misleading the public. In the statement Mr. Coler

"Mr. Whalen, in his latest manifesto to the press, has not only lost his temper. but by doing so has furnished to the public a simply astounding exhibition of ignorance on the part of the city's legal adviser. I sincerely hope he will reconsider his determination to stop talking, so that the public may become fully apprised of the caliber of the man who is charged with the duty of protecting their interests in legal proceedings.

Then the Comptroller says that he did not fix the rate of wages, nor pretended to, and that many parts of Mr. Whidon's statement are dissingenous. Mr. Whalen said yester lay that he had nothing more to say in reply to Mr. Coler.

WILLIAM F. MILLER ARRAIGNED. Franklin Syndicate Manager Faces Indict-

ments-His Trial on April 2. William F. Miller was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hurd in the County Court in Brooklyn to plea! to seventeen indictments six being for grand largeny in the first degree and eleven for grand largeny in the second de gree, the victims being creditors of he Franklin Syndica'e. The seperate amounts involved ranged from \$1,000 to \$30, and in the aggregate were \$6,900. Similar indictments were found against one of Miller's associates, not yet arrested. His name was not announced, but he is understool to be Edward Schlessinger, who is said to be in Europe. Lawyer Frei B. House, on behalf of Miller, asked for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grant Jury, and it was granted on the understanding that the motion was not male to delay the triat, which has been fixed for April 2.

Another lawyer for hill er yesterday, obtained an order from Judge Thomas of the United States District Court to show cause why the writ of habers corpus directing the examination of Miller before the referre in the bankruntey proceeding should not be vacated. The hearing in the matter will take place today. but he is understool to be Edward Schles-

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